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NOTICE,

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Condicity Mich November 29th, 1882.

Condicity Mich November 29th, 1882.

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Alter IA, Fennant needed with the roll fifth of the late of the late

S criff OOUNTY OFFICE A. S. F. Hum. C. er's O. J. t.ell. Regist Win. Putnam. T ressurer. G. M. F. Davis. Prais Attorney. A. H. Swarthout. Bring of Probate. St. Taylor.

Dia Avalanche

PLAIN

TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of

life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and earich the

blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause head-

he, and are otherwise injurious. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thor-

oughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthen-ing it, and thus drive disease from

any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause head-

ache or constipation, and is posi-tively not injurious.

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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

VOL: IV.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1883.

The message of Governor Begole vas largely a rehash of his campaign documents. --

The people of Michigan already begin to acknowledge that the machine was worked too strong, in as much as it accomplished the defeat of Governor Jerome, who, as a man and an offier, is the peer of any.

The retiring message of Governor Jarome is one of the finest State papers ever presented to the Legislature; It proves that he has a complete knowledge of all the institutions of the State and their several needs, and its worth is appreciated by the House. as shown by the fact that it was or dered printed in several languages for distribution, in the interest of immi-

THE SENATORSHIP.

The negatiar condition of political matters in the State places the un pledged members of the Legislature in an attitude that is liable to be misunderstood by those who do not give the situation particular attention. The charges of federal interference in the recent election have been doubted, by many of the supporters of Mr. Ferry. who went to Lansing last week to urge upon the members his nomination, but when they found over a hundred of bese same federal office-holders in the ity with no other bus ness but the support of his chains, and found further that every part of the tactics charged by his opponents to have been used in his favor was there being used, they were obliged to admit the truth of the the sucsess of the trick. charges, and very many who have no inuendoes against his personal character, now feel it an absolute duty to the people and the party to oppose his re election, not in favor of any man, but in favor of a reform at least far enough to show that the voters of Michigan hall attend to their own political acion-without dietation, or without the influence of federal patronage o

The members who refused to enter he caucus, forced by Mr. Ferry and is heighnen, are not bolters, in any ense of the word. They did not ask ny advantage. They were willing to be entitled to the credit of preserving rant to him all that they demanded the Republican party.-Post & Trib or themselves, and will maintain their position, fully supported by the pcople and the party. The result will be hailed with gladness by the honest men of the party, as it will be a triumph of the majority over machinework in every direction, a triumph of

right methods over wrong. The office office, and the gentleman who may be selected will represent the State and that he would tell them a story. not the interest of the barnacles who desire a continuance in places for pay. he spoke as follows: These members are not influenced by fear of the party lash, or favor of any name—had a philosopher upon whose so-called party managers. Their counneidenatio of the grave questions involved. Candidates are discussed as to their fitness for the place, instead of the manner in which they might distribute their patronage. None of them are seekers after place for themselves or friends, doints in Canada.

At Marquette, with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Capper Ulatricts, and with steamers for Duluth and the and seek only to obey the will of their constituency, from whom, during the last week, they have received the strongest, encouragement for their ourse.

> While they oppose the election of Senator Ferry, they denounce with equal carnestness the tactics of that class of the opposition who resort to similar machine tactics on the other side and who will receive at their hands the same political ostracism. -They say a return to the pure princi ples of the party is demanded by the people, and the demand will be fully

A NATURAL INQUIRY.

An emment lawyer undertakes the lefence of a miserable and dejected ooking man accused of stealing a coat.

He cross-examined the prosecuting witness and involves him in numerous contradictions, tears in pleces the flims sonhistries of the opposing council, and winds up with an eloquent peroration that the jury bring in a verdictof "Not guilty" without leaving the box, amid a perfect Wiggins tornado of applause. The rehabilitate prisoner

says the advocate, patting him on the shoulder, 'your motence has been attes ted by a jury of your peers, and hence forth you can walk abroad holding your head high in the consciousness of

your integrity." "And can I wear the cost now?"

The Michigan Almanac at the P. O. A COURAGEOUS ACT.

Courage is not confined to fields where hostile armies meet. This has been demonstrated many times, and finds a new illustration in the actions of the Republican members of the Michigan legislature who demand a senatorial caucus in which a nomination shall require 67 Republican votes.

These gentlemen are not office seekers. And they are moved only by their consciences. Around them are swarms of office holders with promises in their mouths and honeyed inducements on their tongues; and behind them is a tremendous party machinery, threatening their political destruction. Before and behind they are assailed

with ind coments and threats, directed only to one end, to force them into the ninchine where they may be driven like men in a tread mill at the will of its

These gentlemen are deserving of the highest honor and long remembrance by the Republicans of Michigan. They find the party demoralized

They find the caucuses packed. They find many of its assembly conventions with federal officers behind them pulling the strings.

They find the result of these conventions a mere trick of political legerdemain. They find federal offices

for personal advantage. They flod a machine everywhere and everywhere used for the advantage of Senator Ferry.

They find the federal officers who run the machine for him, now at Lansing abusing and threatening every honest man who raises his voice against

And they find Republicans-the most and give no credence to the slurs or all parts of the state-demanding re form. These gentlemen, signers of the 67th

call, disgusted at the wrongs which tieve angered so many other Republ cans, have taken it in hand to apply a rimedy. From what we know of he eral times and checks it carefully, but courage and character of these gentl men we are justified in b lieving they will succeed.

as we believe they will, in reforming the method into-which Republican management has been carried by Sen ator Ferry and his followers, they will une.

FOR POLITICIANS ONLY

Anumber of politicians, all of whou ment, were under a tavern porch, with an old toper named Joel --, a per in one line of the account book will seek the man and not the man the son who was loquations when corned but exactly opposite when sober, said

They told him to 'fire,' whereupon

"A certain king-I don't recollect his judgment he always depended. Now it happened one day that the king took summoned his nobles, and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosepher and asked "ham if it would rain. The philosopher told him t would not, and they started. While journeying they met a countryman mounted on a jackass. He advised then to return for, said

he, it will certainly rain. They smiled contemptuously upon him and passed on. Before they had gone many miles they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a shower coming up drenched them to the off from." skin. When they had returned to the palace the king reprimanded the philsopher severely.

I met a countryman, said he, and he knew more than you do. He told me that it would rain, whereas you told me it would not. The king then gave him his walking papers and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

said the king.

"I din't know said the countryman. my jackása fold me ge

"And how pray, did like thill your isked the king

esty," said the rustic. The king then sent the rustic away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him, the jackass, in the office the philosopher filled.

-"And here," observed Joel looking very wise, "is where the king made a It?" reat mistake."

'How so?' inquired the auditors. Joel with a grin on his phiz, jackass wants office."

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HOW A WOMAN KEEPS AC-COUNTS.

It is a touching sight to see a wo man begin to make up her expenses, having fluily resolved to put down every cent she spends so as to find out how to economize and where all the mo tey goes. Procuring a small book, sie makes a due entry, and on the Monday after the first Saturday on which her hu b n l brings home his pay she carefully tears the margin off newspaper, and with a blunt pencil strkes a trial balance something in

this way: "John brought me home \$48.60, and \$1.33 1 had is \$49.63, and \$1 I lent Mrs. Dixon is \$50,93-but hold on I ought not to enter that, because when she returns it, it'll go down. That was \$19.93, and what have I done with

Then she puts down the figures, leav ing out the items to save time-a process which enables her to leave out most of the items to where a round sun is involved, on the supposition that they have a ready been put down As thus:

Six dollars and 14 cents for ment and 10 cents for celery, and 10 cents on the street cars, and a, bad 5 cents piece I got in exchange, and \$2.81 1 paid the milkman who owes me 19 cents-that's \$3, and 15 cents at church and the groceries-they were either \$15.60 or \$16,50, and I don't remember which they were, but I guess if must have been \$15.60, for the grocer said that if I would give him a dime I e would give me half a dotlar, which would make even change, and I couldn't, because the sin illest I had was a quarter—and \$2.75 for mending Katie's shoes, which is the last money personal objection to Senator Pesry, 1 Leval and most active Republicans in that shoemaker ever gets from me, and ten_eents for eclery-no I put that

> down. I inally, sl e sums up her trial-balance sheet, and find that it foots up 364.28, which is about \$15 more than she had originally. She goes over the list sevall the Items are correct, and she is just about in despair, when her good ange mists there may be a possible mistake If they do sneed, as they can and in the addition. Acting upon the sug gestion, she foots up the column, and finds that the total is 41.25; and that according to the principles of the arithmetic she ought to have \$5.65. Then she counts her cash several times, the result varying from \$1.40 up to \$1.70. but then she happily discovered that she had been mistaking a \$2 gold piece for a cent, and rembering that she gave the baby a trade dollar to cut his guins with. On the whole, she has come were seeking office under the Govern- within 80 cents of a balance, and that she says is close enough, and she enter

> > "Dr by household expenses," so much, and is very happy till she remembered, just before going to bed that she has omitted \$2.75 for her husband's hat.

SAVED HIS LIFE.

In a stairway on Woodward avenue it into his liend to go hunting; and | Monday sat a man who looked the pic ture of sadness, and every now and then he pulled out a red handkerchief with many holes and rents in it, and wiped tears from his eyes. By and by a pedestrian halfod and asked: "Say, strunger, what alls you?"
Oh, I dunno. I guess I feel said.

"You shouldn't feel bad on Nev Year's Day. It's the day on which to brane up and swear off."

"That's just the point!" replied the uan, as he brought out the handkerchief. "I haven't anything to swear

"Don't you drink?" "Not a drop."

"Nor smoke, nor chew?"

"Neither one; nor do I swear, gamble, bet nor lie." Well you must be a pretty good man,

"Oh I am-I am! I'm too good. The rest of you can resolve to day not to rob or steal again. You can swear off on whisky and tobacco and Tellime how you knew it would rain! lay plans for economic, but I've got to pled right along in the old track." Court your think of one single point

for referrintly hit

was a point and a one. The hose for a wire of drong trying to f "By pricking up his cars, your maj- one single weakness, but I can't do

Stranger, it makes me sad, and you must excuse these tears. When I realize that I am so all-fired good I am half inclined to commit suicide." "I'll tell you a plot, old man." "Will you? Thanks! thanks! what is

"Why dont you resolve to get your hair cut, wash your face, clean out "Why, ever since that time," said your nails, and put on a clean shirt?" "Why don't I'l will! Thank Heaven there is a show for me after all!

min a lathe ght I was

Yes, say I'll ao ie. Miles with an You have probably saved my life and my gratitude is unbounded." And then he cried some more, they were tears of joy.

Time Table---Jan 1, 1882 Sagindw & Mail. Bay City Ex 9:10 pm 9:00 am 7:00 am 4:15 pm 7:25 am 4:40 pm STATIONS. llicago, leave, Jackson

Rives June. Mason, Holt, 7:55 a m 5:10 p m 8:07 a m 5:22 p m 8:20 a m - 5:35 p m North Lansing, 8:25 a m 5:40 p m O. & M. Crossing, 9:23 a m 6:38 p m Owosso, 9:28 a m 7:00 p m 10:00 a m 10:15 a m 10:15 a m 7:45 p m 10:40 a m 8:10 p m St. Charles. Paines, Saginaw City, North Saginaw, 11:05 a m 8:35 p m F. & P. M. Cross, 11:10 a m 8:40 p m Zilwaukee, 11:20 am 8:30 pm West Ray City, 11:45 am 9:12 pm Bay City, Arrive, 11:55 am 9:20 pm

SOUTHWARD. Jackson *TATIONS. Express.
Bay City, Leave, 7,00 a m
West Bay City, 7,08 a m
ilwaukee, 7.35 a m Mail ilwankee. 7:35 a m & P M Crossing, 7:45 a m 6:05 p 6:15 p North Saginaw, 7:48 a m 6:20 p 1 7:58 a m 6:30 p 1 laginaw City; Paines, 6:45 St. Charles. Chesaning, Owosso, D & M Crossing, 8:45 a m 7:30 p 8:00 r 8:23 p m 9:23 a m North Lansing, Lansing, Holt, 10:20 a m 9:20 p m 9:25 p n 10:25 a m 9:38 p m .10:38 a m Mason, Rives Junction, 10:50 a m 9:50 p n 11:20 a m 10:20 p n Tackson, 11;45 a m 10:45 p m Chicago, Arrive, 7:40 p m 7:30 a m

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

DEFAULT having been made in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date June 17, 1881, made and executed by Mark S-billey, 't Crawford county, Michigan, to George Benning, boff, of Meadwile, Penn, which was dily recorded on the 17th day of June, 1881, in the office of he Register of Deeds in and for Crawford county, Mich., in Liber A of Mortgages, at page 235, and upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of One Hundred and Two and 20-190 (bilars [Si02-20-100] and all unpaid taxes, and no proceedings-having-been taken in law or in equity to collect the payment or any part thereof—
Notice is hereby given, that on Tucsday, March 13th, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock in the afternoon of raid-lay, and mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in-axid mortgage described. The public auction, to the highest bidder, isale to Like place at the west front door, of the court in use in the village of frayling, in said county of Crawford, that being the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Crawford, in which said mortgaged premises are situated or counter thereof as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage, will be percent interest, taxes and degal costs, to exthet with an attorney fee of Twenty-five Doil ars, coveranted for therein; that is to say, the south-half of the north-eart quarter of section twenty-six, of town twenty-sight north, of range four west, of Crawford county, State of Michigan.

Dated Raikraka, Mich., Dec. 8, 182.

Arthura BLEAZIY,

Altorney for Mortgagee,

ARTHUR A. BLEAZBY, Attorney for Mortgagee,

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French Clothing House!

CLOTHING,

DAVID H. JEROME.

Retiring Governor of Michigan, TO THE LEGISLATURE

JANUALY 3, 1883.

SENATORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESUNTATIVES: The constitution makes it my duty to give the Legislature informa-tion of the condition of the Stateman re-commend such measures as shall reem ex-pedient.

pedient. When the constitution was adopted, thirty Nem the constitution was adopted, thirty-two years since, the task thus imposed upon The Governor was of easy performance compared to its present magnitude. Then the population of the State was less then 40,000. The Michigan University and the State Normal Scinol, with an investment for the former of \$100,000 and for the latter of \$470. 30, constituted the State educational Institutions. The asympt for the insane at Katamazoo, and the institutions with an investment for the former of \$150,000 and for the dumb and the blind, at Flint, with an investment for the former of \$352,02 and for the inter of \$151,51, comprehended the State charifally institutions, and the crude beginning of a prison at Jackson, on which had been expended \$10,257,94, was the only pend institution belonging to the State. These constituted the Institutions about which information was to be given at the gaing of a prison at sacesson, of which had been expended \$10,257.9, was the only penal institution inclouging—to the State. These constituted the institutions about which information was to be given at the date above referred to. The railronds scarcely exceeded in length and capacity the private rathroads now, used by Michigan lumbermen for hauling their saw logs from where the timber graves to floatable screams. The commerce on the surrounding lakes was insignificant in comparison with its present magnitude. No communication had then been opened with the Upper Fentusula except in a small way, by transhipment and land carriage around the Subt. That Peninsula, with the major part of the north half of the Lower Peninsula, was then a dense wilderness, without inhabitants and only partially explored. The agricultural products of the State were scarcely sufficient for home, consumption. Copper, from and sait were not produced in our State for shipment, and there were few factories to give employment to our people. We simply possessed the undexeloped, and to a great extent, unknown elements, upon which great States are founded.

During the years that have since intervened, extraordinary progress has been made, until, without ostentation and with commendable pride, we can invite comparison with any State in the Union.

Our population has reached 1,750,000 (1,000,000 of which has been added within the last twenty years. The finances, the just many rehool system, the Thiwristy, the State Normal School and the Agricultural College; the three asylums for the insame, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the School for the Bland, and the State Public School; the Reform Schools for boys and griles the State plant, and State bourds, or all produced to the Reform and the State Public School; the Reform Schools for boys and griles the State planted of railrond. The fisheries and State bourds are among the prominent topics about which I am called upon to give information and the State Public School for the Bland and the State

aiding you in performing your higher re sponsibilities to the State.

discharge the duty imposed, with a view of pidding you, in performing your higher responsibilities to the State.

The State is in admirable financial condition. The policy engrafted upon its legister is a manifest of the state, and which has been invariably adhered to in conducting its financial affairs—"to pay you go," or to make provision for needed in means before their expenditure has been invariably adhered to in the state of the proposed in the pay you go," or to make provision for needed upon has resulted in immerous advantages. The people who are called upon to pay taxes in advance, with which to make improvements, are more rigidly inclined to weigh with care proposed enterprises and to scratinize the acts of officials charged with the work. Again, business conducted purely on a set basis has the same advantages in public transactions as in class of a private nature. The wisdom of this policy has been accomplished with the very underate taxes levied for State purposes. Of all the States that duray their general expenses by taxes levied on property, other than corporations paying specific taxes, and that discharge all their obligations, Michigan ranks the lowest. The bonded debt mide it necessary to provide means for its extinguishment. The constitution required the creation of a sinking fund for that purpose. This higs been complied with, and within the last thirty years over \$5,000,000 have been used for that purpose from revenues derived about equally from direct taxation, from sales of educational lands, and from specific taxes collected from corporations. These funds were constantly ancumulating. Joans to hanks, would not yield the rate of interest the bonds were bearing, prudence dictated that bonds should be resired before maturity to interest behalvalle. While from the last three would not be so used to the interest character of the proposition.

not be so used were loaned at the best rate of interest obstinable. While from the latter source the interest earnings have reached nearly stocked, they are small compared to the benefits derived from paying the bonds in advance of insturity. In addition to their contributions to the payment of the bonded debt, the revenues from direct taxation and from the sales of educational lands have defrayed the general expenses of the State and have built up its institutions.

The specific taxes collected from cornora-The specific taxes collected from corpora-

The specific taxes collected from corpora-tions have not only contributed to the pay-ment of the principal and the interest of the bonded debt, but have paid the interest on the trust funds. The latter interest pay-ments aggregate an amount exceeding the

Again, from the surplus revenue from specific taxes over \$1,000,000 have been distributed duong the primary schools, in addition to the interest payments as above. The expenditures pursuant to appropria

ons for lands and permanent improve ents for State institutions are as follows: The University. 5 4:1,000.00 State Normal School 90.742.55 Fiscern Asylum for (1880).
Michigan Asylum for Insane,
New Asylum for Insane,
New Asylum for Insane,
New Asylum for the Deat and Dumb.
School for the Blind.
State Prison.
State House of Correction and Re-| State Princes | 116,226.32 | 15,226.32 | 15,226.32 | 15,322.32 | 15,322.32 | 15,322.32 | 17,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,550.00 | 17,11,55

\$5,612,028,01 These achievements are the well-rounded results of judicious laws enforced by faithful administration in the various departments of government.

The condition of the treasury in to the 5th day of September last is as follows:
Babance in trea-uny Sept. 39, 1880. 3,1374,643.01;
Babance in trea-uny Sept. 39, 1880. 3,1374,643.01;
Babance for fiscal year ending Sept.
50, 1881. 2,649 534.07.

Total \$4 185,9.4.08 sbursentents f. r fiscal year ending 2,392,569.01 Sept. 30, .831......

..... 2 951,513.51

Total. \$2,0.77,933 21 This money belongs to the following

finds:

General fund—applicable to the appropriations leretofore made and the current expense s of the State-accured and-accuration.

Normal School interest fund.

Universits interest fund.

Primary 'chool interest fund.

Universits interest fund.

United States-bonds.

St. Marry 'Fulls ship caust fund.

Warfund.

Warfund.

Sundry deposits.

Warfund.....Sundry deposits..... \$1,057,933.21 The amount of specificappropriations unput deep in two two two two transfers of the state has been specification of the state o

Total. \$\Delta T_000.60\$

BONDED DEBT.

The funded and fundable debt of the StateBept. 30, 1882, was as follows:

INTERNATIBEALING BONDS.

Two-million-loan bende, bearing e-Total.....\$ 7,00.00

restore as tax-paying property millions of neres of tand that the owners have long since abandoned paying taxes on, and enable the State to realize some portion of the large sums advanced on blds for delinquent taxes Two-millio per-cent interest, tine Jan. 1, 1883. \$ 5,00,000.00 War-bounty-loan bond, bearing 7-

per-te.t. interest, due May 1, 1890. 298,000.00 Total Interest-bearing bonds \$ 888.0 m.m

NON-INTEREST-BEAKING BOXDS.

11, 00 part-paid five-million loan, adjustable at \$57.87 per \$1 00...\$ 12,149.97

Total bonded debt. \$ 9-0,149.97 \$1,208,895,27

Payments:
Bonds purchused, twomillion lounbonds of 1833 1,000.00
War bounty 1,000.00

\$121,470.27

\$121,470.27

(ash in sinking fund Sept. 30, 1892.
U. S. bonds in hands of fund for the sept. 30, 1892.

commission in 1892.

The primary school fund. \$2,94,33,17
University rund \$379,96,51
University rund \$25,611,8
Acricultural College fund \$24,8 & 5
Ormial School fund \$5,075,45

Total avails of edn attonal lands sold.

The State pays an annual interest of 7 per cent on the primary school University and Agricultural College funds 6 per cent, on the Normal School fund, and 5 per cent, on the primary school 5 per cent, fund, and 5 per cent, on the primary school 5 per cent, fund.

The revenues of the State are principally derived from:

1. The side of public lands granted to the State for educational purposes by the United States.

itates.
2. From taxes assessed upon the taxable property of the State, denominated State.

3. From specific taxes collected from cor-

inches.

3. From specific taxes collected from corporations.

The funds received from the sale of landy have been used toward the payment of the bonded dobt and for the general purposes of the State. Interest therion, must be paid perpetually under the following provision:

"The progeeds from the rale of all lands of the constitution.

"The progeeds from the rale of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United Kantes to the State for educational purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other projectly given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other projectly given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like purpose, the rests of all such lands as may tennal must be sufficiently appropriated and annually applied to the specific object of the original gift, grant or appropriation."

State taxes must be levied, collected and disbursed under the following provision of the constitution.

"The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient, with other resources, to pay the estimated expenses of the State (for eruners."

such deliciency as may occur in the resonnees."

This provision is mandatory and must be
complied with.

The specific taxes collected from corporations are imposed in accordance with the
provisions of the constitution, as follows:

"The Legislature may provide for the collection of specific taxes from bailting, railroad, plank-road and other corporations,
hereafter created."

The moneys so collected are used in accordance with the following provision of the
constitution:

cordance with the following provision of the constitution:

"All specific taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, university and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order herein recited, until the extinguishment of the State debt other than the amounts due to educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund."

Under the latter constitutional provision the specific taxes heretofore collected have Under the latter constitutional provision the specific taxes heretofore collected have been applied, up to 1880 in paying the interest on primary school, and educational runds, and the payment of the interest and the principal of the State bonded debt until the latter was provided for by placing in the studing fund amount equal to the bonds them, outstanding and unmatured. When the sinking fund became equal to the outstanding bands, the whole amount of specific taxes were unabled to educational introcess.

and will containe to clusteely.

This class of taxes is large and steadily increasing. For the year 1882 they reached the sum of \$724,982.02, and for the last five years are shown by the following table:

173. 448. 6.07, 879. 6 8.3.4 9. 6 8.3.4 9. 6 8.3.4 9.

Includes 72.3.3.85 arr arage c flected of Michigan Southr n and Lak. Shore Rain ad C woney, atter fittingation.

The larger part of this revenue is derived from railread comporations. The me

by the table following, taken from the re-port of the Commissioner of Railroads:

1881.

The increase in the construction of rail, roads and the increase of taxes incident to increased traffic, if continued in the same ratio-as during the past, and under the same role of taxation, waitrants, the estimate that the same results are the same results and the same role of taxation, waitrants, the estimate that ratio-as during the past, and under the space rule of taxation, wirrants, the estimate that within five years the annual revenues front this source alone will reach '\$90.000. The time is substantially at hand, when the specific taxes from corporations would defray the entire expenses of the State if used for that purpose, and thereby render unnecessary any further direct levy of State taxes for the ordinary current, expenses of the State Government. This would; of course take from the educational institutions and primary schools this large item of their support, and would result in other means having to be devised to make good the amount so diverted. If the people prefer to put the burden of the maintenance of the primary schools upon the districts where they are located, and use a whole or a part of the specific taxes for current expenses of the State, it can only be done by constitutional amoundment. Such a change would result in reducing the large balances now necessarily carried in the State recessive and worst devention of the provider the proper of the prope State, it can only be done by constitutionia amendment. Such a change would result in reducing the large balances now necessarily carried in the State treasury, and were the burden of more fully supporting the primary-schools placed upon—the tax-payers-of ench district it—would—quicken and keep strong their sense of accountability in school

strong their sense of accountability in school management.

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS

The tax, laws of the State were complex, voluminous and incongruous. They had been added to and amended until here were interested to the state of the state of the state of the put upon cheir various provisions. I called the attention of the Legislature to these defects, and to the accumulation of tax titles acquired by the State for delinquent tixes, and recommended that authority begiven for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of a general revision of the tax laws and the adoption of a new system. The recommendation was adopted, and authority conferred upon me to make the appointment. Under this authority, John Moore of Sacianaw, Charles & Kent of Wavne, Herschell H. Hatch of Bay, Ehenezer O. Grosvenor of Hillsdale and William Chamberlin of Berrien were named as such commission. They entered upon their work and reported the result for action at the extra session subsequently held. The work of the commission was othoroughly and intelligently performed that the bills reported by it were unacted into laws by the Legislature without material modification. It is reasonable to expect that the operations of these laws will insure the property-holders, and will chable the State, will earlied the compariment of taxes. It, will also restore as tax-paying proporty inflicions of meres of tax baying property inflicions of meres of the that the operations of the state of the state of cally for the nonpariment of taxes. It, will also restore as tax-paying proporty inflicions of meres of the that the operations of the state of the state of since of management of the state of since a valid title in case of a resort to sale of really for the nonpariment of taxes. It, will also restore as tax-paying proporty inflicions of meres of the that the operation of the state of the state of the property and the state of the s management.
REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS:

on these lands, by sales of the interest of the

on these lands, by sales of the interest of the State to be made under a scale of graduated prices adjusted according to the time that shall have elapsed before sales are consummated. It will also clear up the mixed titles to these lands arising out of the claims of the State, and restore them to sale for actual settlement.

From the report of the State Swimp Land Commissioner for the State Swimp Land Commissioner for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1882, the amount of swamp lands in the Lower Peninsula subject to appropriation or sale was 49,688.60 acres. A grabbe quent meeting of the Board of Control appropriations were made aggregating 13,880 acres, leaving 35,688.60 acres at this date. It is estimated by competent authority that when all the lands now reserved on contracts and special appropriations are selected the remainder will be of little or no value. Adopting this view, the Bourd of Control, at its meeting in December last, resolved that it was inexpedicing to make further appropriations until selection of lands to satisfy all outstanding contracts and appropriations be examined as its value. Contracts for constructing roads and ditches to be paid for in worthless lands night place the State under obligations to pay from other means. I fully concur in the action taken by the Board of Control. For further puriculars reference is made to the appendix.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

On examination of this asylum it was found to be in good condition with a few exceptions. The old system of heating was

On examination of this asylum it was found to be in good condition with a few exceptions. The old system of heating was inadequate and very expensive for fact. I recommended an appropriation of \$40,000 for an improved method; the amount was appropriated and the improvement made, resulting in a more generous supply of heat, better ventilation, and with a consumption of less than \$0,000 tons of coal for the first year, while for previous years the average was over 5,000 tons.

This was the first asylum for the insane facilit in our State, and its construction was continued over a term or some thirty years. The fragmentary mode of construction nec-

Southhed over a term of some thirty tems. The fragmentary mode of construction necessarily has added to its cost and detracted freely. Its appearance. Appointments that when made were abreast of the times are now out of date. Within the two years past many desirable improvements have been made, including grading, completing drives, constructing walks and planting, additional shrubbory, removal of barn and erecting a new one; construction of sever; purchase of additional land, and the introduction of a new siesem heating assetm heretoprety. additional land, and the introduction of a new steam heating system, horotofore referred to. With these harrowanems, the mattution, for all practical purposes, ranks with the bast. On the 1st of October last there were 740 pattents, an increase for two years of 83. With a normal capacity of 550, is has had a daily average for the past two years of 630 patients; "as a consequence the halls have been crowded, proper classification could not be maintained, and unusual disturbance has existed."

The finances of this institution are in good condition.
Total feechts for two years.

Leaving in the treasury Sept. 30, Leaving in the treasury organization of the control of the center and south wing were arranged for stuccoing They still remain as they were left, in an unfinished condition. The brick me crumbling and should be preserved from further distributions by repairs and painting. To paint was made they will be well swill cost, according to

tegration by repairs and painting. To paint and penell these walls will cost, according to estimate, about \$3,000.

A hospital department for general purposes, and more selectably for the better treatment of contagious diseases, and from

irgatment of contagious diseases, and from wasting diseases, such as cancer, consumption; and chronic diarrhoad, at an estimated took of \$12,930, is asked for.

The prudent management, geonomy and utility exhibited heretorore in making improvements commend the estimates made by the managers to your generous consideration. Reference is made to the report of the Board of Truskers.

EASTERN ANIUM.

This institution, as originally constructed, had a normal capacity to care for 100 pa-

This institution, as originally constructed, had a normal capacity to care for 100 justients. During the past two vears two additional whose hore been completed, which afford room for 130 patients, inaking the phase ent. capacity of the usylum 550. The following improvements have also been made: A summer-house, a lodge, additional rooms funished in the attic, and considerable additions to the books and pictures in the library.

aions to the books and pictures in the library.

The daily average of natients for 1881 was 459 and for 1882 was 501. The number at the close of November was 577, whose care has cost for the two years an average of 31.01 her week.

the close-of-November was 577, whose care has cost for the two years an average of \$2.50 her week.

The patients at the asylums for the insane are classified into three divisions. The expenses for their care are borne respectively by the State, by the countles from which they came, and by individuals. These payments are made after the care is rondered on the presentation of bills therefor. There was he cash capital with which to supply this institution economically with food and other necessaries. There was no adequate storage room adapted to keeping food supplies of the character required. Under the circumstancest recommended that \$15,000 he appropriated to be used as a working capital, and a further sum necessary for the construction of a suitable store-room with modern appointments. The expenses for each improved facilities. The expenses for each impact by the supplies of the improved facilities. The expenses for each innate per week in 1881 vere \$3.95%, and in 1882 vere \$3.91%, nowithstanding the material advance in the price of food for the latter period. This result is largely due to the improved facilities for furnishing the supplies.

Uncertainty exists as to the proper construction of the supplies.

Uncertainty exists as to the proper contruction of the proper construction of the present statute governing the responsibilities for the maintenance of patients. This embarrassment should be removed by modifying the present statute.

The admirable condition of this asylum

confidence. For a more particular state-ent, I refer to the report of the Board of

ment, I refer to the report of the Board or Trustees.

SSANE CHAINALS.

There are now sixty-eight inwane criminals confined in the two prisons. Under existing have, usually considered the two prisons. Under existing have, many the second of the continual charges and adjudged insane, must be admitted to the asymms irrespective of the mature of their mental disorder or prospects of-recovering, often to the exclusion of more hopeful cases of those who are not criminals. These area disturbing element in the asylume and detract from their curative work. In neighboring States and in some of the European countries this class are cared for mesophrate baildings erected for that purpose.

I respectfully call your attention to the

I respectfully call your attention to the liseussion of this subject by the Boards of

discussion of this subject by the Boards of Trustees of both asylmas.

TRESTRUDION FOR THE DEAF AND DURIN.

This institution is in good condition. It has a normal capacity for 350 pupils, and now has 250 receiving literary instruction, learning the art of communicating with others, and being taught mechanical pursuits that will compile them to be set others, and being taught mechanical pursuits that will cuable them to be self-supporting when they graduate. The appropriation for current expenses for the years. Assi and 1882 was \$80,000, and for improvements \$3,717.80. Similar appropriations will be asked for 1883 and 1884 amounting to \$15,050. The Board of Trustess recommend the enlargement of the histitution to keep pace with the increase in the number of pupils incident to the increase of population of the State. For the plan of enlargement and a detailed statement of its cost, together with the thrancial exhibit, reference is made to the summary of the report of the Superintendent hereto appended.

Michigan STATT PRISON.

to the summary of the report of the Superintendent hereto appended.

Medicar static prison built by the State,
and has been added to from time to time to
meet the increased demands upon it insident to the growth or the State. The shops
became dilapidated by age, and many repairs and some new buildings became necessary. For these, purposes appropriations
were made in 18%, and increased in 1889,
with which a large building for storage and
sold and insafe ones, were created at a cost
of about \$47,000. A new opening has been
made to the coal mine on the prison grounds,
and a building erected over the shaft, with
boiler, engine and hoisting apparatus complete, at an expense of \$1,500, which latter
amount was paid from the current expense
account. Coal for the prison use will now
be mined by convicts. The old shops have
been repaired and are now in better condition than far years ages. account. Coal for the prison use will now be mined by convicts. The old shops have been repaired and are now in better condition than for years past. Six acres of land have been recialmed by drainage and made productive.

The prison is in good, order, and with the large way at the prison have been facilities contracts have been

Improved shop facilities emitracts have been made for the labor of the convicts on favor-able terms. The number of convicts Oct. 1, 1881, was 626, and on Oct. 1, 1882, was 626, The earnings for the former year exceeded the expenses, and for the latter year the ex-penses exceeded the earnings. The law pro-vides for the current expenses of the prison, and no appropriations will be asked for ex-

traordinary purposes. For details, reference is made to the special report of the Warden,

emorumary purposes. For details, reference is made to the special report of the Warden, hereto appended.

SALT.

The manufacture of salt is constantly increasing in magnitude, and has expanded from a local industry to one covering a considerable portion of the State. I may imaginare measure I cathinated the salt-producing territory at 8,000 square miles, with prospects of a large increase. Salt is now manufactured in Saginaw, Bay, Huron, Iosco, Midland, Manistee and Gratiot counties, each constituting a district under the supervision of an Inspector. There are in operation minety-six steam and thirty pan blocks, and 4,500 solar salt-covers, with a productive capacity of 3,560,000 barrels an increase in two years of 50,000 barrels. There were manufactured in 1882, 3,201,221; in 1880, 3,676,588, an increase of 523,333 barrels. The total amount of salt manufactured in Michigan for the fourteen years during which it has been made under the supervision of a Salt Inspector is 21,000,340 barrels. In his report for the past year the Inspector recommends that the law requiring salt to be held in bins fourteen days before it is packed, be modified so as to extend the time to twenty days.

packed, he modified so as to extend the time to twenty days.

AALROADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads discloses some interesting facts.

The present length of road within the State is 4,544 90 miles—masking an increase for the past ten years of 1,722,90 miles, and for the past two years of 721,90 miles.

The roads are generally in good condition and well managed. The traffic is increasing, and with the increase comes a gradual reduction in the charges for hauling freight. Eight years since there were 1,623,85,795 tons carried one mile at an average charge of .0137 par ton. In 1881 there were 5,747,847,624 tons carried one mile at a charge of .922 mills, and with some corrections made by the Commissioner the latter rate is reduced to 7,02 mills per ton per mile. He also eites the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern that only receives for its gatire freight traffic, local and through, 6,17, mills, for the same service.

local and through, 0.17. mills for the same service.

This reduction is largely due to the better construction of roads by the use of steel rails and the improved rolling stock used. Both of these add to the economy of operation, and, what is of vastly more importance, decrease the liability of accidents to the traveling public.

The Legislature at its last regular session passed an act revising and; consolidating the school laws then in force. Under the new law important improvements are made in the system of examination of teachers and in the supervision of schools. Efficient teachers and better schools are the result, with a fair prospect of continuous improvement in the latter as the law becomes more familiar to those charged with its execution. ment in the latter as the law becomes more familiar to those charged with its execution. Revenues from lands donated by the United States Government, the avails of which are held by the State:

Avails of land sold:

Amount collected \$2,071,925,11

Amount to be collected \$5,624,21

Lands to be sold:

357,917.22 acres at \$1. 1,137,971.65

To'al trust fund when lands are all sold\$5,'51,631.64

To al trust fund when lands are all sold. \$5,51,61.64

MICHOAN UNIVERSITY.

This institution is the hand of the educational system of the State, and has been steadily competing for place until tranks with the first educational institutions in the country.

With appropriations made by the last Legislature and other facilities, material improvements have been made. The more prominent are the erection of the Eye and Far Inhrmary, a system of sewerage perfected, the capacity of the Chemical Laboratory enlarged, nearly double, the Museum completed and the new fire-proof Library building far on the road to completion. A school of Political Science has been extablished, and gives evidence of becoming a popular addition to the Department of Literature. Progress has also been made by elevating the standard of literary preparation for admission to all the departments including the professional schools, and by lengthening the course of some of the latter.

At the close of the year ending Sept. 30.

latter.
At the close of the year ending Sept. 20, 1882, there were students in attendance in the different departments as follows: Department of Literature, Selence and Arts, 513; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 389, Homeopathic Medicial College, 71; College of Dental Surgery, 75; School of Pharmacy, 190; Department of Law, 365; making 1,534 in all. Of this number 184 are women. A recel wementian of the women who have A good proportion of the women who have graduated here are now successfully engaged in professional and literary work, which proves the wisdom of the advanced step taken by the institution in admitting them as students.

You will be asked for appropriations for the coming two years amounting to 890 000

the coming two years amounting to \$90,000, the details of which will be found in the report of the President I recommend careful consideration of the above estimates and encrous freatment in complying with the

generous treatment in complying with the wants of this institution.

The State Bourd of Education expresses the conductation that the work of this school is constantly improving and that its influence is widening, its graduates are filling positions as teachers in nearly every village and township in the State. At the session of 1881 an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for a new building. This has been erected as a wing to the main building, and was ready for company, at the opening of the school in September last. With the additional room and improved facilities the work of the school will be materially improved. During the year 1890-81 minery three diplomas, and for the year 1891-82 cighty-two diplomas, put for the year 1891-82 cighty-two diplomas, so the prescribed courses.

Appropriations will be asked for the year 1898-83 \$25,100, and for the year 1941, \$25,100 for current expenses.

for current expenses.

Also, for the purpose of grading, painting, staining walls, building and repairs, 87.704, all of which are worthy of careful consideration. Reference is made to the report of the State Board of Education for details. Funds held by the State for the Normal School.

for carrying into effect the objects of the law. Commissioners have been appointed, who have been fairly active and partially successful. The law is defective in somany

particulars that nothing but a thorough re-vision will accomplish the object desired. ONCLUSION.

In closing my official connection with the Government of the State, I renew my congratulations on its prosperity and the condition of its public business. Its treasury condon of its public basiness. Its trensury contains the means to redeem every dollar of its bonded indebtedness, and is ready to pay agreement for the surrender of its unmatured obligations. Its charitable, reformatory and posal institutions are abreast of the intelligence and wisdom of the age, are faithfully administered, and are in happy age of with the temper and spirit of its people. Its educational system is broad in its soon and exalted in its aims, well benitting the highest civilization of a free community, and enjoys a boundful sind permanent endowment toward its support. It has formed, through many years of practice, habits of prudent tion of a 170c community, and enjoys a bountiful did permanent endowment toward its support. It has formed through many years of practice, hubits of prudent and communical administration—It manages its affairs, to a degree rarely equaled in civil government, with the care and ability than produce success in private enterprise. It has stielly passed the perils that beset young States, and, unhampered by debt, it is equally free from a tendency to incar it. Its traditions are established. Simplicity and thrift, progress and prudence, justice and benevolence, are so engrafted in its policy and its system is so healthy in all its parts, that it needs only a simple adherence to the maxims of the pist to preserve it from dangers hereafter. Born within its borders, while it was get a struggling Territory, I have no memory of a time when it was not first among commonwealths in my affections and my hopes, and in leaving my place in its government I rejoice in its prespectify and in the sure prospects of its future greatness. I commend its interests to your care and its fame to your protection, and, invoking for its destinies the guitt ance of the same good Providence that has led them hitherto, I relinquish the responsibilities of public life. Davin H. Jerowi.

Executive Office, Lassing, land, a 1881.

THE city of Portland, Me., is to erect nemorial statue of Longfellow.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE

Josiah W. Begole,

TO THE LEGISLATURE,

JANUARY 3, 1883.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Repubernatures: We have assumed the duties assigned us by the sovereign people of the State of Michigan—you to serve them as Legislators and I as the Chief Executive. The terms Senator and Representative indicate somewhat the duties with which you are intrusted, but the word Governor seems harsh and inappropriate. A designation that would more nearly define my real position, as a principal servant, would be more agreeable.

I have had but little opportunity to examine specially and in detail the many interests for which legislation or appropriations may be required, and must leave detailed statements of funds and panagement to my predecessor, who has had two years experience and familiarity with the workings of the State Government and the needs of its institutions. What I say must be somewhat general, and such as might suggest itself to any intelligent citizen.

No political organization is to be held responsible for my views on any subject. The candidate of two political parties, and elected by the votes of men of all parties, and elected by the votes of men of all parties, and elected by the votes of men of all parties, and a citizen, desiring, first and supremely, the prosperity of the State and the welfare and huppiness of its inhabitants.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The results of the recent elections in the several States have called the attention of men of all parties to the used of a reform in the civil service, that shall place the holding of office on a firmer basis and divest to fits present strictly partisan character. Howing, to, the popular will, in this regard, the leaders of the two great parties in Congress have engaged in a struggle as to which shall be foremost in this reform. To inaugurate a civil service reform in Michigan by perpetuating in office the men of one party, appointed under a system which even their own party leaders denounce, would not be in accordance with the popular will, as indicated by the results of the elections. While no removals

personal character for integrity and their itiness for the place as of more importance than their services in behalf of any party on candidate.

BULLINE INSTITUTIONS.

Our humane institutions compare favorably with those of any other State, and will, I real assured, be liberally dealt with by you. I believe the State should care most tenderly for her, unfortunate children, following, however, the example of the Master, who, though able to supply the wants of the people by miraculous power, was careful of the fragments that nothing be libs.

The Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hint, and of the School for the Blind, at Lansing, will present their usual reports and ask appropriations.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The State Public School, at Coldwater, is a temporary hume for the uncared for children of the poof, as yet untainted by crime Most of thou, from their neglected condition and unfavorable surroundings, would probably have become inmates of the poorhouses, reform schools or jails, so that the State Public School is, not so much a charity as on economy on the part of the State. The ochildren receive an education, are taught habits of industry, and retained in the school only till homes can be procured for them in respectable families. Since its opening in 1873 1, 231 children have been admirted, of whom 311 remain.

It has always been a source of gratification to me that as a member of the Senate of 1871 I assisted in organizing this school. Since its opening in 1874 1, 231 children have been gratified with the results. From the blennial report of its board you will obtain an interesting summary of its operations and needs.

The Michigan State Reform School for Girls meets a long-felt want, and reas, from personal observation, commend its general features. The cottage system has its advantages in permitting a grading of the inmates, and yet I doubt, very much the propriety of committing youthful prostitutes, picked up from the streets of our cities, in the same institution with homeless girl

I fin satisfied that there is much in a name, and that the term Reform School is associated in the popular mind with crime and disgrace. As it is the object of this institution to train up it is immates to be competed in the popular mind with crime and disgrace. As it is the object of this institution to train up it is immates to be competed in the popular mind with crime and disgrace. As it is the object of this institution to train up it is immates to be competed in the popular mind with a point gained to prevent, as far as possible any of books. They nistly say that a nuiversity of their contents of their former residence in a reform school. I would therefore commend that the name of this institution be changed to the State Industrial School for Girls.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Among the various State institutions I have consideration. Other seeds of the University the Regents will make occasionally visited, there is none in which I have felt a deeper interest than the State Reform School at Lansing. I was delighted when its prominent prison features which I have felt a deeper interest than the State Reform School at Lansing. I was delighted when its prominent prison features the competition of the State Librarian for the years ISS and 1882 is an intelligent state and especially through our whole educational districts the new fire-proof library. Building is approaching completion, and the authorities approach to the University deem it very destrable that it may be full with a target addition he made to their continuous of model in the full very destrable that it may be full with a proposition and the authorities approach in the full very destrable that it may be

name of this institution be changed to "The State Industrial School for Boys."

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The Michigan Asylum at Halamazoo and the Eastern Asylum at Pontlac are admirably managed institutions, creditable alike to the State and to the intelligent gentlemen who compose their Boards of Trustees. Each has a corps of competent physicians and attendants, devoted—to—the humane work of caring for the insane, and I believe conscientiously discharging their duties to the unfortunate ones under their care, and to the State. The reports containing the estimates for these institutions will be ladd before you, and no doubt-receive your fayorable consideration.

for these institutions will be faid before you, and no doubt receive your favorable consideration. The report of the Commissioners for the Northern Asylum for the Insane Shows that a site has been selected hear Traverse City. One of the Commissioners having an interest in a part of the lând to be purchased, and, from the general plan of the grounds, essential to their completeness, legislation is asked to permit the purchase, and is, under the circumstances, recommended.

It appears from the report that the amount appropriated for the building is \$400.000, and that in 1873 a similar sum was appropriated for the exection of the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac. From this the Commissioners have 'interned that a building of the substantial character, capacity and general design, as to the complete facilities for treatment and number of classifications of rital constructed at Pontiac under a similar act, and for the same sum, was intended. This ans chabled them to draw a further conclusion, that the Legislature will, as in the case of the Pontiac Asylum, appropriate \$17,000 more for warming and ventilating apparatus, and plumbing and furnishing. In other words, the Commissioners seem to have reasoned themselves into a belief that the Legislature having appropriated \$100,000 for the Northern Asylum, they are authorized to dupletate the Pontiae building regardless of cost.

Such logic would, fail to satisfy a business.

to duplicate the Pontiae building regardless of cost.
Such logic would fail to satisfy a business firm, and I call your attention to it that a proper understanding of the intention of the Legislature may be arrived at.

I think that in the vicinity of one of our asylums for the insane, but separated from it, there should be erected an asylum for insane criminals. Of these there are two classes; First, those who, ha ring been convicted of crimo, become insane while undergoing punishment; and second, those who seek acquittal, or have been legally acquitted of orine on the ground of insanity.

Of the first class quite a number are confined in the State Prison at Jackson, but neither there nor at Jackson at Jackson, but neither there nor at Jackson there any suitable provision for them. It is of course improper that they should be forced to labor with the others, or even allowed to be at liberty among them, and nothing remains but confinement in an institution which has only punishment for its object, and where facilities for the proper care of insane persons are wanting.

but confinement in an institution which massonly punishment for its object, and where
facilities for the proper care of insane persons are wanting.

It may be that very many of the second
class—those who seek acquittal or have
been legally acquitted of crime on the
ground of insanity—do not need medical
treatment, but some method should be devised to prevent men-slayers from being let
loose on society. Experts, apparently socalled from their possessing less knowledge
than the average citizen, are ready to testify
in the interest of the party that brings them
into court, and hypothetical questions and
conflicting decisions and precedents render
an intelligent decision of the question of
sanity difficult if not impossible.

If in cases of homicide the plea of insanity
was-barred by statute, unless when made
before the examining Justice, who should in
that case commit the offender to the Criminal Asylum to await trial, an opportunity
would be afforded its officers of observing
the conduct of the accused, and forming an
intelligent opinion as to his mental condition. The acquittal by a jury on the ground
of insanity should be accepted as prima-facic
evidence of incapacity, and the respondent
at once assigned to the Criminal Asylum.
The safety of the public demands this-for-inthe case of those who have committed from
cide there is danger of a return of the houlcidal tendency. The question of the elease
of insane criminals might be safely committed to a board consisting of the Governor,
Attorney General, and all the Superintendents of the State Asylums for the Insane. I
carnessly recommend that a special asylum
be provided for insane criminals.

EDUCATION.

The common schools by the State are sup-

Attorney General, and all the Supermend, ents of the State Asylums for the Insane. I earnestly recommend that a special asylum be provided for insane criminals.

The common schools of the State are supported wholly by the public. The taxation of a citizen for the education of the children of others finds its instification in the fact that, under our republican form of government, a certain amount of education is necessary for an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. The amount of educational instruction necessary to secure good citizenship, and which the State is bound to supply, should be determined, as nearly as possible, in justice to the taxpayers and all concerned. If the expensive graded schools of our cities and villages, with their advanced and advancing High School courses of instruction, are necessary for the safety of the commonwealth, they should at once the established by law in the rural districts of the State. Intelligent, voting, and good citizenship should not be confined to cities and villages. If, on the other hand, the ordinary common-school education afforded by the district school is smilicient to meet the demands that may be justly made upon the State, the taxpayers of our cities and villages should be releved of a heavy burden of taxation, which, in that case, would be mere robbery under color of law. I must not be understood as under-valuing education. I only raise the question as the women should be expected of the public, and how much left to individual taxte and opportanity. I believe our educational system could not have attained its present form and dimensions had not intelligent men been deterred from expressing their views by the charge, so sure to be made, that they are "opposed to education," and, desire to "break down the schools." I believe the time for a calm and intelligent men been deterred from expressing their views by the charge, so sure to be made, that they are "opposed to education," and, desire to "break down the schools." I believe the stime for a calm an

The State Normal School seems to be prosperous as regards numbers and the excellence of its corps of teachers. In so far as it makes prominent its peculiar work of teaching how to teach," it is a valuable institution.

teaching how to teach," it is a valuable institution.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College is so near the Capitol that you will, no doubt, visit it, and learn its needs. I can most heartily indorse its present management.

The last year has been one of great prosperity to the State University. Under wise administration is has grown in strongth and usefulness with a rapidity perhaps unequaled in the history of similar institutions. Its work and its scholars are mentioned with honor wherever sound learning is respected. Its elevating and stimulating influence has been felt through the intellectual life of the State, and especially through our whole educational system.

vision should be made for teaching the boys common and useful trades. I know it is urged that such a manufacturing establishment cannot be made to pay expenses; but neither does the common-school education it affords bring a cash return, or "pays trade among us. A large standing ariny would be dangerous to the liberties of the toward a noble manhood. The knowhedge of a good trade, with the independence which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords, may tend quite as much tender which it affords a saye the youths trained in this institution from eyil associations and from falling into old individual tender of the same considerations that induced me to favor a change in the name of the school to favor a change in the name of the school to favor a change in the name of the school to favor a change in the name of the school to favor a change in the name of the school to favor a change in the name of the school statution be changed to "The State Industrial School for Boys."

State Industrial School for Boys."

Asylums for the Box of the manual tender of the school statution in the light of the civil war, including the provided in the painful experiences of the civil war, including a fingle among us. A large standing ariny would be dangerous to the liberties of the United State that the military spirit should be rose that the military sould be dangerous to the liberties of the United State that the military sould be angress to the liberties of the United State that the military sould be dangerous to the liberties of the United State that the military sould be dangerous to the liberties of the United State that the military sould be dangerous to the liberties of the Uni

wants receive due consideration at your hands.

I have visited and inspected the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, incorporated in 1877 under the laws of this State. I found there 112 cadets whose ages range from 12 to 20, and representing twelve States and Territories. In addition to the studies pursued in our best bigh schools and academies, they are taught military science and tactics by an officer of the regular army, who is detailed by the President of the United State for that purpose. The War Department furnishes a liberal supply of arms and anumition.

ition. This school fills a place heretofore unoc I has school in the educational system of our state, and, in order that its field of useful ness may be widelined and sperpetuated, recommend that such substantial aid may be

State, and, in order that its field of usefulness may be widened and perpetuated. I recommend that such substantial aid may be extended to it as you may doen wise.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDALEYS.

To amend the constitution of the State it is necessary that the proposed amendment or rejection. Such amendment cannot be so submitted unless it is agreed to, by two-thirds of the members elected to each house. In accepting the nomination for Governor 1 said: "I cannot see how, in a republican covernment like ours, there should be any heistation in submitting questions which concern the interests of the State and the well-being of its inhabitants to a popular vote." I, certainly, for one, am willing to submit any and all questions which concern the voters of this State to themselves for the interest of the state and the voters of the instantion and abide by the result. I still think that 'personal liberty" and the 'freedom of the citizen' demand that the voters of the State have an opportunity of expressing their views on all questions in which they are interested. I also believe that opposition offered in the Legislature to such submission, when it is asked for by any to considerable number of voters, will injure the party or cause it is interded to benefit.

The last almost a Company of the state of the state have an opportunity of the state of

of their families for all damages, excep-

of their families for all damages, except where the marry was caused by the carciess-ness of the injured party. The companies might also be required to set apart a small, percentage of their curnings for the relief of dependent families of employes killed in the performance of duty.

The latest report of the State Inspector of Illuminating Oils shows that during the year 1831 the fees collected for inspection amounted to \$28,201.75, while the total coar of inspection was but \$17,218.24, leaving a surplus of \$11,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus of \$19,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus of \$19,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus of \$19,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus of \$19,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus of \$19,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus of \$19,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury of \$10,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury of \$10,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury of \$10,084.31 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus of the State treasury of the practical surplus of the sur

The Commissioner of Emigration is by law under the direction of the Governor, and the expenditures of his office are under the Governor's control. I am satisfied that the office as managed, is a success, and justifies its creation by the Legislature. It has not only secured a very large number of intelligent emigrants from other States, but its valuable array of facts and figures, wisely distributed throughout the State, is eminently calculated to convince our enterprising and ambitious young people that Michigan is undoubtedly the least desirable State in the Union from which to emigrate. EMIGRATION.

in the Union from which to emigrate.

Thave received many letters from intelligent citizens calling my attention to supposed defects in the new Tax law, and it would seen that some of its material provisions fail to meet the general approval. I have neet been able to give such attention to the subject as would warrant me in recommending material changes in a law on which so much tabor has been expended, at great cost to the State, and which is as yet untried.

tost to the state, and which is is yet uni-tried.

The advertising of tax sales should be con-ducted on business principles, and given to the lowest bidder. The recent advertising of Start atx lands has been generally con-demned as an unnecessary expense.

of State tax lands has been generally condenned as an unnecessary expense.

CONVICT LABOR.

The matter of selling to contractors the labor of convicts in our prisons should receive your attention. I do not think the State can afford to conduct these establishments in a way that will injure the industries of the State. Manufacturers, with large capital invested in buildings and real estate, and who employ kelf-respecting mechanics and laborers, should not be forced into a ruinous competition with convict labor controlled—by contractors. The prisoners should, I think, be employed under the prison manufactured sold to the trade at fair market rates. If a percentage of the profits was redited to well-behaved prisoners, to be puid them on their dischange, it would be a motive to willing labor and good conduct, and furnish them means to begin life anew with when their terms expire.

COMINISTORES OF LABOR.

motive to willing labor and good conduct, and furnish them means to begin life anew with when their terms expire.

COMMISSIONETS OF LABOR.

Rallroads and insurance, corrections and churities, education, agriculture and health have been committed to State boards, whose valuable statistics and suggestions form a basis for legislation. Taupers and criminals, the fish that swin in our rivers and lakes, and the cattle that graze in our fields, are sared for by Commissioners appointed by the State. A large class of our citizens, and who are seldom found in our halls of legislation to speak for themselves, have no one whose special duty it is to investigate their condition and report what legislation is necessary for the protection of their interests. I refer to the laboring class. The State of Massachusets has a Labor Bureau whose reports and statistics are eagerly sought for by all who would study the labor question, and has been the means of reforming numerous abuses. I would recommend the appointment of three Commissioners to be known as Commissioners of Lubor, with authority to employ a Secretary at the expense of the State. I feel assured it would be the means of placing much valuable information before the next Legislature, and become art important element in determining questions as to the rights of labor that must sooner or later be settled by legislation.

THE DISSECTION BILL

I would call your attention to a law requiring Superintendents of the Poor to forward the remains of deceased persons who would otherwise be buried at the public expense, to ham Arbor for the purpose of dissection.

In the hour of our bereavement, when human synapathy inds its truest expression in flowers, and loving hands bring their flowers and loving hands bring their flowers and loving hands bring their flowers, and loving hands bring their flow

for a funeral indicates a lack of natural-feeling. A common struggle against adverse fortune may have served to cement ties of affection, and the wood cross or simple rose bush express as true devotion, as was ever chiseled in the purest marble.

In the poor house in my own county are two aged couples whose fiath to the unknown is brightened by their confidence that the good Superintendent will be more humane than the law, and that their remains will tind a resting place in mother earth, and side by side. I recommend that, if the State must continue to supply subjects for dissection, the selections be made on other grounds than that of poverty.

PAGE PASSES.

The acceptance of free passes on the rail-roads by members of the Legislature is of doubtful propriety. I do not say that the vote of any member would be influenced thereby when legislating on the subject of railroads; but at least one party has de-nounced the practice in its platform and good men of all parties regard it with disfa-vor. Its practical effect is to inaterially pro-long the session. So long as members can go home weekly, not only without expense, but with a reduction of their hoort bills, Saturday and Monday will be almost wasted, and the session prolonged by several weeks.

Saturday and Monday will be almost wasted, and the session prolonged by several weeks. My experience in the State Senate and in Congress leads me to ask you to begin the work of enacting laws at an early day. There is nuch less damer of inconsiderate legislation by so doing than by toaving important measures to be crowded through in the last days of the session.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Let not a false economy induce you to cripple any interest of the State. This Legislature composed of intelligent and practical men, will not, I feel assured, adopt a penny wise and pound toolists system of appropriations. The growing State of Michigan, with many of its industries yet in their infancy, can not afford to adopt the infancy, can not afford to adopt the state. Remember that with the State, as with the individual, the best is the cheapest. Let us, however, see to it that every dollar appropriated is honestly and judiciously expended, holding all publics evants to a strict accountability, and making instant removal from office the penality of neglect of duty.

CONCLUSION.

making instant removal from office the penalty of neglect of duty.

CONCLUSION.

A few days after my election, I was amused to see a statement in one of the papers, that when I reached Evasing I would find a Senain, and Heave-upposed to nie. I am satisfied that it is not true, but that the most kindly feelings are entertained toward nie by the party in the majority in both houses. There shall be nothing lacking on my part to both houses. There shall be nothing lacking on my part to maintain the friendly relations I trust the only rivalry between us will be as to who shall labor most earnestly and successfully for the goneral good. I enter upon the duties of my office districting my own ability and wisdom, but determined to do my duty as best I may, and humbly trusting in Almighty God, whose divine protection and gaidaine I prayefor all branches of the Government and all interests of the State.

JOSIAH W. BEGOLE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LASSING, Jan. 3, 1883

An English medical journal does not An English medical journal does not agree with those who would do away altogether with tobacco instead of making temperate use of it. The writer says: "We live in times in which writer says: "We live in times in which the custom is to denounce as deleterious the custom is to denounce as detectorious everything which happens to be pleasant. Man could probably live wi hout tobacco, as he formerly did without clothes; but the fact that both these luxuries are in the nature of comforts should not necessarily spur us into action against either of them.

One of the saddest phases of a great man's death is the poems that are written about him

-Mohammedan pligrins to Mecca and Medina are dying in The average deaths from the disease at the

latter city are ten daily.

—A division is to be made of Zululand John Dunn and another chief getting con-trol of the section in which the natives are opposed to Cerewayo, A British Residen will be provided for each territory

-The German journals agree that the demise of Gambetta is the best assurance of

-Minister Morton telegraphs from Paris that the American Legation feels keenly the death of Cambattar villo was at devoted friend of the United States. -Gambetty's death is attributed to th

unnatural stoppage of the suppuration of the wound in his hand, which was offected by the physicians upon command of the patient, who was envious to appear in pull-lie. The post-mortem showed that there was no bullet wound in the abdomen. The fortune of the deceased is placed, at 750,000

nnes — Viscount Enheld has resigned the Under Secretaryship of State for India.

—Biggar, of the British Parliament, has

been held to bull in Ireland for treasonable

sentiments in a recent speech.

-Under the present condition of affairs in Germany, Bismarck believes the country would not suffer if he should restirn his polsition into the hands of another man.

the organization of the Irish Nu tional League 300 branches have been formed, and the receipts have been £1,200. -Bismarck, believing the French republic —Bismarck, believing the French republic and art two other members, of the family is a pledge of peace, considers the death of the diving condition.

Gambetta, who was its warm supporter, to be Tom Jones and George Franks, friends, was its warm supporter, to be a political loss.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS One thousand workmen were thrown out of employment by the sudden closing of the Cleveland rolling mills

The Western Nail Association has decided to make no nails between Jan 15 and Feb.

The business tailures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 30, numbered 242 an increase of six over the preceding week, and eigh youe more than in the corresponding week in 1881. In the United States, during 1882, there were 7,574

-Paramore's parrow-gauge road lacks but sixty miles of track between Cairo, Ill., and Waco Texas which will be finished in

-There were 300 miles of railroad built in Wisconsin during 1882

-A vast concourse witnessed the inaugaration of Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York, after which a public reception

-W. H. Bulkley. Republican candidate-for Governor of Connecticut at the late election, positively refuses to accept office through the reversal of Democratic ballots in New -Gen. Joseph Wheeler (Dem.) was elected

for the unexpired term in the Forty-seventh Congress from the Eighth Alabama district; defeating McClellan, the Independent candi--J. D. Taylor, Republican, was elected to

Congress as the successor of the late J. T. Updegraff, in the Seventeenth Ohio district.

Josephine Meeker, the survivor of the bloody Ute butchery at the White River Agency, Colo., died in Washington, where she had an official position.

-Eliza Manning: Hawthorne, only sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne, died at Bayerlia -The wife of Lieux Gov. Tabor of Colo.

rado, has been granted a divorce from her husband, on the ground of desertion, with -W. H. Hooper, for many years delegate

in Congress from Utah, is dead.

Rev. Titus Coan, who has done ary work in the Sandwich Islands for over half a century, died last month at Hilo.

-The widow of Col. Slayback, of St. Louis, after an expenditure of \$2,000, has with-

drawn her suit for damages against John A. Cockerill. -The Indian Agent at Fort Peck, Montana reports that white hunters are 'slaughtering buffalo by the thousands in the Milk river

- The total manner of immigrants landed at Castle Garden last year was more than 473,000). The total number landed up to noon Dec. 31 is 473,642; an increase of 32,598 over the figures of last year, when 441,044 were landed. Germany furnishes the largest number of immigrants. The books of the department show that, for the first ten months of the year, the arrivals from that country were 176,695; from Ireland, 48,734; from Sweden, 39,581; from England, 36,080; from Italy, 23,819; and from Russia, 15,187. Last year Germany supplied 165,584

grants; Ireland, 61,771; England, 31,963; and -In announcing an increase of 1,645 over the last, Bradstreets' calls attention to the fact that they largely occurred since September, while trade was being readjusted to a lower range of prices

-It is announced, from what is believed to be reliable quarters, that Vanderbilt has made another grand combination of railroads in opposition to Gould's Wabash system. The scheme is said to involve the consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincimenti and Indianapolis, the Vandalia, the Terre Hante, the "Nickel Plate," and the Central and Hudson reads in one great system, giving another controlling line from

New York to St. Louis. -Some one in a Boston audience made s jeering remark while the Ford brothers were exhibiting-themselves, and the Missourians sprang from the platform with their revolvers and made for the center of the hall. The spectators disappeared like a flash, and the Fords were arrested by a stalwart po-

FIRES AND CASUALITES. --A fire at Lodi, N. J., destroyed Bryson &

Smith's hicachery, valued at \$200,000.
—The Friend-building at Milwankee, the largest meremtile block in that city, was swept away by fire. The total loss is swept away by are. The countrys is 9000,000, most of which was sustained by Friend Brothers, although the stocks of Landauer & Co. and Straw, Elisworth & Co.

the total number were drowned. The con victs were mostly negroes.

-While cutting through high land to even a street at Auburn, N. Y., three laborers were killed by the caving in of earth. -- Property of the value of \$125 000 was destroyed by fire at Pine Bluff, Ark. Manistee,

Mich had a \$50 000 blaze -Planes swept away the elevator of E. S. Williams, at Keokuk, Iowa, valued at \$100,000 the Baltimore and Ohlo railway repair shop an elevator and several loaded cars at St. Joseph, Mo., causing a loss of \$110,000.

CRIMES AND ORIMINALS.

-Ivison Stade (colored) was hanged at Yanceyville, N. C., for murdering his sister-

-Two children, at Meriden, Ct., aged respectively 8 and 11 years, confess having ob the railway track, intending to wreck a train, because an employe drove them away.
—Maj. Colley, of Salem, Mass., went

out of office and then hanged himself. -Several white men were killed by blacks in a riot at Oconec, Ga.

-Daye Roberts was lynched at Abbeville Court House, S. C., and Bluford Smith met a similar fate at Tazewell Court House Va. Both were colored men.

-Michael Mooney was executed in Idaho for the murder of Station Agent Hinckley at Franklin.

A Joshua Gifford 70 years old, living near Granby, N. Y., killed his wife, aged 60. A man named Brickwood, employed at Little Bidenu, Ontario, by a furner Cooke, killed the latter and three children and left two other members of the family

quarreled at Cotton Springs, Texas, and shot

Cooke ramily near Little Rideau, Queben has been arrested. He is but 17 years old. LATEST NEWS.

The bark Star of the West, from New York of Brumen, Was lost at sea, the others and crew, tifteen in number, perishing.

-Cov. Butler, of Massachusetts, in his in ungural message, recommends that all vote at elections be inclosed in seir-scaling envelones of the same appearance. The Levislat. re is asked to make death the penalty the act of attempting to wreck a railway train:

-The boilers in McMahon, Porter & Co.'s works at Black Horse Landing, W. Va., exploded, killing two men and seriously wounding three others .

—"Lucky" Drown, the millionaire, was hot in the arm at San Francisco by Miss Verona Baldwin, a reputed consin, who claims that he ruined and deserted her. -Disastrous floods, resulting in heavy los of life, have occurred on the rivers liking

-The tone of the French Bonapartist press regarding the death of Cambetta is insulting, and the people express their disapprobation by tearing up copies of the of-

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Michigan convened at the State House in Lansing on Wednesday, Dec. 3, and organized by the election of the

the State House in Lansing on Wednesday,
Dec. 3, and organized by the election of the
following officers, all of whom were agreed
upon by the Republicans in cancus: Secretary of the Senate, Edwin S. Hoskins; of Sa.
Louis: Assistant Secretary, John D. Sunner,
of Edamazoo: Engrossing and Enrolling
Clerk, W. J. Hewes, of Berrien Springs; Assistant Enrolling Clerk, Wm. M. Scudder, of
Hastings: Sergeant at puns. Wm. Chosent,
of Iouia: Assistant Sergeant at Arms,
D. Crettey, of Muskegon: Speaker
of the House, Sunner Howard of Flint,
Speaker protein, Geotye H. Hopkins, of Detroit: Clerk, Danie E. Crosman, of Williamston, Engressing and Enrolling Clerk
Will W. Hannon, of And Arbor: Assistant
Engrossing Clerk, Wm. Marston: of Benton
Harbor: Sergeant at Arms, Wm. K. Childs, of
Ann Arbor: Mrs. Josephine Bedjacon,
Herician Postmistress of the last Legislature,
was elected by acclamation. Macr. the organization both houses appointed committees to wait upon the outgoing and
incoming Governous, and botily them
of the readiness of the Legis
lature to receive any communications
in the Senate, Mr. Romann gave notice that
he should present a bill to lancid section??
Chapter 100, compiled laws, relative to marriage, which bill is intended to apply to a
second-a colored bashou of Detroit, who
married a white girl, and which case has
been in the courts of that city. In the
House, protests were entered against Canby,
of Ediment, Snyder, of Calhoun (Republicans,
and Stone, of Newaygo (Greenbacker). The
protests were received.

protests were received.

Both houses of the Michigan Legislature met in joint convention on the 4th inst at 10 a. m., and listened to the reading of Gov. Jerome's message, and at 2 p. m. Gov. Begole delivered his imagural. No further business was transacted in the Senate. In the House, there was offered a joint resolution that no member of the nte. In! the House, there was offered a joint resolution that no member of the Legislature-shall he allowed to accept from any railroad company, during his term of office any free pass, or any reduced rate of lare, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads. A caucus of Republican members, for the purpose of maining the United States Senator, convened in the Hall of Republican Senators and force which was not been acceptable and the roll of Republican Senators showed thateen Senators and force, two Representatives present and twenty-six absent. Senator White, of Indington, presented Thorans. M. Feffy, which was seconded by Senator Sachour, of Chippewa, Representatives Fife, Vanioo and White, and Speaker Howard closing in a speech for Perry, denouncing all the charges made by Hubbell and others as base slanders and fabrications, and christing in the opposition to present the name of any other candidate. No other name was presented, and the caucus proceeded to an informal ballot, resulting in 46 for Ferry, 2 for Cutcheon, 2 for Rich, and 1 each for Blair Howard Burrows, North, Willers and blank. A formal ballot was then taken, resulting Ferry, 50. Cutcheon, is scattering.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

The reature of the Senate proceedings on the 29th ult was the speech of Senator in opposition to the bill for the relief in the relief of the relief of

sion on the sist ult., to extend for one year the time for filing claims for horses or equipments lost by officers or soldiers, to pay the limiting too, Codar Rapids and Northern rail-road \$4.55 for carrying mails, and to appro-priate \$1.54 to to reimburse the States of Or-egon and Cultifornia for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian Lostifities. The Sen-ate was not in session.

suffered to a degree not exceeding 5 per The President laid before the Schate, at its ent, of their value.

—A breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Cora triansmitting the report of the Mississippi A brenker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittsten, was burned, causing a loss of \$150,000.

While thawing out a quantity of glant powder at Weeksville, Montana, three Chinamen were killed, and three others severely wounded.

A spoke factory at Wapakoneta, Ohio, valued at \$50,000 kms, was burned. Maffindates flour-mills at Burlington, Kansas, were destroyed by fire.

A tlat containing thirty convicts and two guards was sunk on the Turkuseegge river, in Jackson county, N. C. and nineteen of the first of the complete their tracks within the time specified. Wr. Logan delivered CORN-ND. 2. OATS-Mixed EAST LIBERTY, PA. CATTLE-Be

a three home speech in opposition to the Fitz John Porter bill.—In the House, bills, were introduced to transfer the prevenue-cutter service to the Navy Department, and to limit to one year the presentation of claims by States for moneys expended in suppressing Indian hostilities. Bills were passed. To place to haceo exported, by rail on the same footing as that sont to Europe by sea, and to permit Canadian framers to have grain ground at mills on this side of the border.

We Logen furthed his argument in the

Mr. Logan fluished his argument in the Fitz John Porter case on the 3d inst., and a motion for an indefinite, postponement was lost-28 to 20-Mahone and Cameron, of

lost—28 to 20—Mahade and Cameron, of Pennsylvinia, voting with the Democrats. Administer of petitions were presented for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and rate of alcoholic liquors. A statement from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated the amounts required to retained taxes on tobacce and matches at \$4.8.70. In the House, a telegram will presented from the Sz Lauis Moreansile Exchange, aking Cammadiate passage of the Borded Whisky bill. The Army Appropriation bill wastaken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Browne's amendment for the gradual abolition of the pay corps was adopted. A sharp debute took, place over the statement by Mr. Hiscock that the Pennecruts at the last session left deficiencies in the appropriations amounting to \$27, in the appropriations amounting to \$27,000,000

The West Point Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on the 4th inst. Mr. Morrill reported the House bill to reduce internal revenue taxation; with an amendment for on onther revision of the tariff and of the machinery for its collection. The Sherman bill! extending the bonded period for; two years on whisky in ware-houses was passed—by a vote of 2: years to 20 mays. In the House, Mr. Kuson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Ciwil Service, Rigform, reported back the Senate bill to regulate and improve the Givil service or the United States, and spoke in the revor of the ineasure. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, spoke in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it was not efficient to remedy the evilscomplained of. Mr. Townshend, of penalty for the violation of the passed by the Senate on the 4th inst. Mr. Blinois, favored the provision of a penalty for the violation of the glanes forbidding political assessments by public officers. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, favored the bill, as it would tend to break up the ffiguitous assessment system. Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, regarded the bill as a turning point to perfect civil reform. If the Democrats could stand this bill now he was sure the Republicans, with their fellows in office, could. He admired his Democratic friends who, could take medicine in the shape of a Civil Seride. Reform bill after having wandered for twenty-four years in the Desert of Sahura. For this reasonant many others he favored the bill.

many others he favored the and many others he favored the bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentacky, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report t back with an amendment
prohibiting the assessment of public employes, by private persons. Lost—yeas 85,
nays 14.4 The bill then presed—reas 155,
nays 47. Of the 155 affirmative votes, 100
vere Republicans, and 49 Democrats—100
Democrats and 7 Republicans, young in the
erective.

OBITUARY.

Leon Gambetta M. beon Gambetta, the chief representa-tive of modern French Demogracy, died at Paris on the first day of the new year. Deceased was born at Cahors-in-1898 and he caine a member of the bar of Paris in 1859. At the fall of the empire he was made Minister of the Interior, and in October, 1870, he proceeded to Tours, and was for some months dictator of those provinces of France which remained free from the German invaders. By the death of Ginalphia Trance loses her greatest, it not her wisers statistically defined in the area of the action has a man dying at the age of haddived a more promitrent place in the world's history. He had braidly been admitted to the Parisian bar before he admitted to the Parisian har before he admitted to the Parisian har before the order of aga, he was humensely popular in the city of Taris on account of his elequent advocacy—of advanced Republican principles. But it was during the dark days of the investment of the French capital, by the Germans in 1870; that Gambetta attracted to himself the lictator of those provinces of France which was during the dark days of the investment of the French capital, by the Germans in 1870; that Gambetta attracted to himself the attention of the Nordon He was noninated. Minister of the Interior in the Government of the National Defense, and-exhibited the lighest qualities of administrative ability. How he passed the German lines surrounding Parls in a balloon so as to confer with the Delegate Ossa to confer with the Delegate Government at Tours, is fresh in the mind of every reader. He then became almost dictator of that portion of France which was not overrum with Germans. But the raw, undisciplined army with which he sought to drive the Germans from French soil melted away before their trained and veteran enemics. From this time on the calcer of Gambetts has been Intimately associated with almost every change in the many changes which have occurred to the French republic. He was a power among the papello and in the Chambers of Deputies.

Eliska Allen Elisha Allen the Hawaiian Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, fell dead at the White House, in Washington, where he had aftended the President's New Year's recention, the supposed cause of death being ception, the supposed cause of death-being-heart-disease. Mr. Allens was a unitive of Salem Muss, and was in his 70th, year. He was Speaker of the Muie Assembly nearly lifty years ago, and was elected as a White the Theorem of the Twenty-seventh Congress. In 1840 he was app. inted Consul-at Hepolan, since which time he ims been prominently—delentibled—wither-linwalian agairs. Mr. Allen possessed the full con-fidence of King Kalikaua, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the passage the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty with country.

NINETY years ago the first English missionary offered himself, and now there are 5,000 evangelical foreign missionaries and 20,000 native helpers of all kinds

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK			
	Breves Hogs	6.1)	.a 7.90	٠,
	Hogs	6.330	(\$ 6.70	100
	COTTON.	10	20 .40	1/4
	COTTON. FLOUR-Superfine. WHEAT-No 1 White.	3.25	@ 3.75	ų.
	WHEAT No 1 White	1.11	@ 1.13	
		1.49	(¢ 1.11	
. 1	COEN-No. 2.	.85	© .67	4.4
	OAT -No. 2	. 4.5	@ 48	
1	Pork-Mess	18.25	@18.50	. 1 "
2	LARD. CHICAGO.	.10%	.10	23
ŧ.	CHICAGO,	6.00	AT 10 50	
	BEEVES-Good to Fancy Steers Cows and Heifers	5,51	(% 6.50 (% 4.49	
٠	Cows and Betters	4.85	@ 5.40	
	Medium to Fair	1.25	Ø 6.70	
	Hogs. FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex.	5. 0	6 5.2	
	Good to Choice Spr gEx.	4.75	00. 5.00	
. '	WHEAT-No. 9 Spring		.00	
	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring No. 2 Red Winter	.91	(0) .05	
Ò	CODY—No 9	40	(A ,50	
	OATS-No. 2	35	(6) .26	
	RYE-No. 2.	.50	Sec. 1.7	٠.
	BARLEY-No. 2	70	. 80	
	OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BARLEY-No. 2. BUTTER-Choice Creamery	. 33	Ø .40	
	Faas—Fresh Pork—Mess		· (0 - , 26	
	Pork—Mess	15 75	@17.01	
	LARD MILWAUREE.	.10	@ .10	1
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	Rye-No. 2	.53	.51	
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	RYE-No. 2. BARLEY-No. 2. FORE Moss. LAND. SY. LOUIS.	.53 .79 .16,75 .10)	.51 @ .74 @17.00 (@ 10	
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	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2. RYE. POINE-Mess.	.96 .44 .33 .55	(6. 74 (6. 74 (6. 77) (6. 19 (6. 97) (6. 36) (6. 36) (6. 56)	16
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2. RYE. POINE-Mess.	.96 .44 .33	(6) .51 (6) .74 (6) 17.0 (6) .97 (6) .95 (6) .36 (6) .56	16
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 RYE. POHR—Mess. LAND. CINCINNATI.	.96 .44 .33 .50 16.75	(6) .74 (6) 7.4 (6) 7.7 (6) .97 (6) .97 (6) .36 (6) .7 (6) .7 (6) .10	16
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 HYE POHK—Mess. LARD. CINCINNATI. WITHAT No. 2 Red.	.96 .44 .33 .55 10.75	(6 .74 (617.0) (6 .97 (6 .97 (6 .96 (6 .36 (6 .70) (6 .10	16
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. CORN—Mixed. Thys. Thys. LARD. CINCINNATI. Writat. No. 2 Red. CORN.	.96 .44 .31 .56 10.15 .10	6 .74 (617.0) (6 .97 (6 .97 (6 .36 (7 .56 (6 .70) (7 .10) (8 .40	14
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2. FIVE POHR—Mess. LABD. CINCINNATI. WiffLAT No. 2 Red. CORS.	.96 .44 .31 .66 .10.75 .10	6 74 6 74 6 74 6 19 6 97 6 45 6 17,00 6 10 6 1	16
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2. FIVE POHR—Mess. LABD. CINCINNATI. WiffLAT No. 2 Red. CORS.	.96 .44 .31 .66 .10.75 .10	6 .74 (617.00 (62.30 (6	14
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2. FIVE POHR—Mess. LABD. CINCINNATI. WiffLAT No. 2 Red. CORS.	.96 .44 .31 .66 .10.75 .10	6 .74 (617.00 (62.30 (6	14
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2. FIVE POHR—Mess. LABD. CINCINNATI. WiffLAT No. 2 Red. CORS.	.96 .44 .31 .66 .10.75 .10	6 74 6 74 6 74 6 19 6 97 6 45 6 17,00 6 10 6 1	14
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 TIVE. POHR—Moss. LAND. CINCINNATI. WITEAT—No. 2 Red. CORS. QATS. RVE. PORK—Mess. LAND. TOLEDO.	96 44 33 10.75 10 95 48 35 17.00	6 .74 (617.00 (62.30 (6	14
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	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 HIVE PORN—Moss LAND. CINCINNATI WITEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. RYE PORR—Mess LAND. TOLEDO. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN.	.96 .44 .31 .65 .10 .05 .48 .38 .38 .7.00 .10	6 .74 6 .77	14
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 TIVE POBE—Moss LABD. CINCINNATI WITEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN— GATS— LARD TOLEDO. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—	.96 .44 .35 .10.75 .10 .95 .48 .38 .62 .17.00 .97 .52 .37	6 .74 (617.60) (62 .45 (617.60) (62 .45 (617.60) (63 .45	14
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	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 RVE. FORMA—Moss. LARD. CINCINNATI. WITHAT No. 2 Red. CORN. BYE. FORMA—Mess. LARD. CORN. OATS—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS—No. 2 Red. CORN. FLOUR. WHEAT—No. 1 White. CORN.—No. 2	96 44 31 68 10.75 10 95 48 38 62 17.00 10 97 52 37	51 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	14
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 TWE POHR—Mess LARD. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. GATN RYE POHR—Mess LARD. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. GATN—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATN—No. 2 DETROIT FLOUR. FLOUR. VHEAT—No. 3 White. CORN—No. 2 CORN—OATN—No. 2 CORN—No. 2	96 44 31 16.15 10.15 48 48 48 17.00 10 97 52 37 4.05 96 50 30	6 74 (617 19 6 97 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	14
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	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 FORM—Moss. LARD. CINCINNATI. Wiffart No. 2 Red. OATS— ROBER WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS—No. 2 Red. CORN.—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 White. CORN—No. 2 White. CORN—No. 2 White. CORN—No. 2 CROM—No. 2 OATS—MIXED. CORN—No. 2 OATS—NO.	96 44 31 10.15 10.0 95 48 38 38 48 17.0 10 97 52 37 4.6 96 30 17.0 96 30 17.0 96 30 17.0 96 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	6 74 (017.60 (14
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PROF. ROBERT ODLUM, of the Natatori-tin, this city, was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. — Washington, D. C., Star.

FRANKLY EXPRESSED.

Some children are singularly dull at the very moment when they are expected to make the best showing. A nurse in a pious family who took occasion to put her little charge through a sort of catechism every night called in her mother on one occasion to let her see how nicely her pupil was getting along. "Come, now, darling," she said, who is it that you love better than father, or mother, or brother or sieterbetter than all the world put together?" With a look of innocence that might have been borrowed from the angels the Christian cherub responded-"Pie." -Brooklyn Eng'e.

THE Boston Pilot says: St. Jacobs Oil stands without an equal

HE LITS GROW BY EXERUISE. The Sur erintendent of the Boston public schools; says; "The great needof our country is more education of the heart." Another eminent teacher says: Hearts grow by exercise, just as arms and muscles do. The boy who is doing kind acts forty times a day to dependent creatures about him is growing not only lappier but better. Of about 7,000 children carefully taught kindness to animals in one English, school not one was ever charged with a criminal offense in any court."

A GENTLEMAN Writes: "Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsuparilla cured me of a severe case of the Piles, impure blood and general ill health."

Another gentleman writes: "Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsajarilla cured me of nervous debillty: paljaptation of the heart, dizinces, night-sweats, sleeplessness, etc., etc."

BEWARE OF THE DOG A man habitually tied to a dog is a oundless musaice whom twere base flattery to hit with a club, but a woman dogomania is infinitely worse. You can kick a man's dog-out-of-the-house, but when a woman makes a social call on you with her dog, into the house that flea-bitten velper comes, scratches the tidies, sleeps on the sofa and gnaws the ottoman, and there's a soci I revolution unless you affect to enjoy it. -Bur

The Conductor.

WINDYA, Minn, Nov. 29, 1879.

Uhad been suffering with a severe cold for several days; was so hearse I could not speak above a whisper. Nov. 16 I met one of Dr. Whener's agents on my train: he handed men bottle of White Wine of Tar Syring; one hour after taking the first dose my hoarseness commenced to leave me. In twenty-four hours my voice was quite clear, and actural, and the cold nearly cured. It is the bost remedy: I ever saw.

Respectfully,

G. W. Warnen, Conductor,

Chienge and Northwestern R. R.

Sold by all druggists.

Several of our exchanges are devoting considerable space to the importance of scotling gitle. It's no use. We don't want them cooked. The raw dansel is good enough for us.—Hartford Tance.

The New Story. The New Story.

Not a tale of failure or disappointment; not the old story of the victim of caustic applications and the evils attending their uses that the terms of success, of freedom frome pain and consequently absence of spots left in the flosh? PUTNAMS PAINLESS COMPARTACION STORY OF THE STORY OF TH Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., Chiengo,

MAN proposes, God disposes—but, it takes a woman with her thir down to be indis nosed when anybody calls.

Much distress and sickness attributed to dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea is occasioned by hunor in the stomach. Hood's Sarsapa-rilla is the remedy.

Par An' is it the nixt train for Boston common Falth, that wint an hour ago, sore.

Personaits To Men Goly.

The Vortate Burit Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electro Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost yttality opd kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy, and complete restoration of health and manyly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No. risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. "Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bla der and Grinary Dis asses \$1. Druggists, For Truck Heads, heavy stomachs, billousness- Well? May Apple Pills 10c and 55c.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-raking, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspensia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-week, or acute discary, compilating, Castach, Hazard & Copproprietors, New York, Sold by druggists.

There was a voorig man so well bred.
That the hair would not stay on his head,
But the Carboline oil
Put new hair on the soil,
And now with an heiress he's wed.

THE Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the lest. Borden, Seileck & Co., Agents, Chicago, III.

CORRECT your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Tay the new brand Spring Tobacco.

Of public confidence fresh other preparations of Sarsaparilla and other bload Puriners of whatever mine to Rood's Barsaparilla is the signal triumph of a mericolous article. This people are onick to recognize true merit and this is why the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla far exceeds all similar preparations. One hun ized doses gi can only be applied to Hood's Sarse parilla, and is an unansweral le'a guinent as to mediinal strength and economy.

We believe that i ine-tenths of all cases of catarrh are constitutional. We also believe that a reliable constitutional remeat like Hood's Sarasparilla, that strikes at the very roo of theid sease, will cure a very large prepertion of all case. In conficuation of this batter we offer evidence survenge the enected blood's Sarasparilla upon this disease. Another says: "My log had catarrh so battle that I could hardly keep

log had caterth so bath, that I could hardly ke Lim in reason hardkendriets, he has taken one but the hord's Sar agreeth, and that forrible parsons discharge has shaped, mother white. These gatarth four years Last April the doubting in a throat became alone as it affected my right time. I fook two bottle-flood's disapprilla and the circulain strong hard gatarth for a strong the single hard so the hord single hard and a strong the hord single hard so that the hord single hard so the hord single hard so that the how many appetite will was variable before, is that rate how many appetite will was variable before, is that rate how many appetite will have been so that the hord single hard single hard so that the hord single hard single hard so that the hord single hard single hard so that the hord single hard so the hord single hard so that he had so that the hord single hard so that he had so tha Bold by Druggists, &C; six for 45 (Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A Splendid Ren edy for Lung Diseases.
Dr. Robt. Newton, late President of the Eelectic College of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnat, Ohio, used Dr. Win, Hall's Blassan, very extensive by in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the nice of this invaluable medicine, can amply-to-tity. He always and that so goods a remedy aucht and to be crustifiered merely as A patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all freely the former of the prescribed freely in the prescribed freely in the prescribed for the prescribed for the prescribed freely the every physician as a sovereign remedy in all freely the education of the prescribed for the prescr Kell nger - Linia ent.

Applied to the head relieves headache, and prevents the hair from falling out.

A CITY'S WONDERFUL GROWTH. Just think of Chicago's being less

than fifty years old, and with a population of over 500,000. If that is not mushroom, what is it? And that reminds us of an editorial in the old Louiville Journal many years ago, addressed to some Louisvillains who had gone there and invested largely in real estate. The old man Prentice argued warmly that land was worth too much there, and there would be crash and everybody would be ruined, winding up a column article with the injunction repeated three times in type with rising cale realized. If those to whom it was addressed took his advice they let slip a fortune, for land has gone up 100,000 per cent, there since then. It was chartered on Aug. 11, 1833. On that day it had 505 inhabitants. Its growth is unparalleled in this country of rapidly growing cities, except in the mining districts, wherever that place is surpassed. But the growth of Chicago is founded upon legitimate business prin ciples which will make it endure to all time. It not only has the finest water transportation in the world, but a network of railroads unequaled in America. Chicago is bound to stand and improve. - Nashville Banner,

An ex-prize fighter never dies. When ie leaves the ring he opens a saloon and utlives alt his friends



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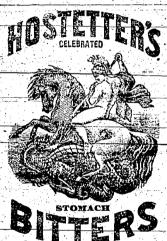
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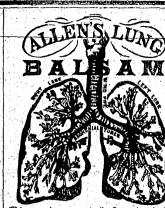
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THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, January 11, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

School books at the P. O.

For good fine cut tobacco go to J C. Silsbee's, Our citizens are now favored with

mail twice a day. Rev. and Mrs. S. Edgeumbe expect

ed home to-day.

Services at the school house nex Sabbath at the usual hours.

Mr. M. S. Hartwick made a flying visit to St. Helens on Monday.

Dr. O. Palmer passed Sunday at home, returning to Lansing Monday.

invitation cards. Call and examine

Most of the Gravlingites beginning to look happy again—getting over the "dog distemper."

Mrs. Duncan Gray and little daughter, of Otsego county, were guests of Mrs. J. C. Silsbee over Sunday.

There will be no services at the Hall next Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Putnam officiating at Fredericville on that day.

The "tall infant" of the AVALANCHE office lay claims to being an "old residenter." having resided here one year yesterday.

Ladies, do you wish for nice gold or silver-edged calling cards? If so, call at the AVALANCHE office for them. We have some "real daisies."

Mr. D. W. Tarbell, who had the misfortune of having his house burn a week or two ago; has a new one erect ed and moved therein.

Fine note paper only 10c per quire at the P. O.

Condensed milk, 20 cents per can at J. C. Silsbee's.

Mr. St. John, the carpenter, has firm of Blivin & Edgeumbe.

At the school meeting held at the school house last Monday evening it was unanimously voted to bond the district in the sum of three thousand dollars for the erection of a new school

The AVALANCHE office has turned out some very next and tasty the most points. job printing during the past few weeks Call in and look at samples.

Messrs. J. A. Srody and brother, of Forestville, Mich., were in the city on Saturday, prospecting for a business location. They appear to be gentlemen of the class whom we are glad to welcome to citizenship.

It is perfectly proper to take a Bible or singing-book to church with you But when it comes to taking a nov el, we doubt the propriety of it. For full particulars, inquire of a certain married lady who resides on Michigan

Mr. D. A. McDonell, who has been for quite a time while under the ad- I had chosen for my next, and like ministration of Mr. Steckert, and who House. We congratulate Mr. Hartwick pay better for money invested than the on his success in securing the services of so pleasant and genial a gentleman. He will be popular with the traveling world.

Mr. H. C. McKipley, of Grove township, well and favorably known as a former attache of the AVALANCHE office, and who has been residing with his family for the past five years on a piece of Uncle Sam's land as a homesteader in the above-mentioned town ship with a view to permanent home steadship, has temporarily gone to Gaylord with his family for the winter, having secured a position as local editor on the Otsego County Herald

Do not forget that nice mince meat at J. C. Silebee's.

Sewing machine needles and attach ments at the P. O.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the G. L. & P. A., held at their hall on Monday evening last, the following stockholders were elected directors for the ensuing year

Rasmus Hanson, John O. Hadley, David London, Adelbert Taylor, Fred W Soreneon, Michael S. Hartwick,

At a meeting following of the directors the following officers were chosen President ... J. O. Hadley.

Vice-President-R. Hanson

Secretary—A. Taylor.
Treasurer—F. W. Sorenson.

If you want a nice pair of gloves o

mittens go to J. C. Silebee's:

Harpers School Books at the Pos Office at publishers prices.

The AVALANCIIR office line received a fine lot of new job type, and is now prepared to compete with any office in the State for letter heads, bill heads, more, as an exchange of views le cernote heads, envelopes, eards, etc., etc. tainly a benefit to your readers. Call and see us before ordering else.

Do not send away for your printing when it is a fact it can be done as neat and cheap at the AVALANCIE office as at any other office in the State.

It is the same man who carries the mail pouch to and from the post office and depot that it was a week ago. His whiskers has "struck in "is the reaon you do not know him.

If you wish anything in the printing ine, call at the AVALANCHE office and examine samples and prices before ordering elsewhere: We are now better as ever went to market on less than prepared thun ever to turn out firstlass work.

Observing the familiar phiz of Proscouting-attorney Swarthout on our streets last week we announced that he with his estimable wife had returned from their visit to Saginaw City. -We were wrong, or partly so-Mrs. S. is still absent.

The AVALANCHE office is turning out a large quantity of job work, such as letter head, note heads, bill beads, envelopes, tags, etc., etc. We guar antee satisfaction, and do work as The "Grayling Cigar" for sale at the cheap as any office in the State.

Grayling House, is a splendid smoker. The standing committees of both We have a large and varied line of Houses were announced on Tuesday morning. In the Senate, Hon. E. O. Gullifer, of this the Twenty-Ninth Senatorial district, is chairman of the committee on State Affairs, third on Inthe spring and bring with him a span stitution for Deaf and Dumb, chairman on Canals and Rivers, and sec ond on Saline Interests. In the House Dr. O. Palmer, Representative of this the Iosco district, is chairman of committee on Agricultural College, and econd-on-Local Taxation

> We met a gentleman the other day who politely (though rather authoritively) inquired of us if we meant him in our item of last week in regard to a 'young lady drawing a popper, etc.' What do you suppose we told him? Yes? Not by any means! We simply informed him that it was a "vivid picture drawn from real imagination.' After we had left him with about a mile intervening our "tremblings" ceased, and we are now once niore feeling as "brave as a lion," though "gentle as a lamb" and "docile as a young colf-out of pasture." Next!

The question that "the interests of divided from the West, and the Mississippi River be the boundary line," was ably discussed at the hall last Fri moved onto his homestead in Grove day evening by Messrs, Finn, Newton township, and his residence here will and R. Hanson of the affirmative, and be occupied by Mr. Edgeumbe, of the Messrs. Traver, Connine, Barrett and Swarthout, negative. Messrs. Leon. ard, London and J. K. Hanson were appointed right honorable judges, and after grave and mature deliberation decided in favor of the negative .-United we stand, divided we fall. The affirmative accepted the decision with good grace, only claiming that they had the most "elegance" if not

One week from to morrow night (Jan. 19th) there will be another debate. Let the hall be filled, for you cannot pass an evening more pleasanty and profitably than by coming out and listening to Grayling's D mosthenese, Ciceros, Plutos and Petroeum V. Nasbys'. We have plenty of

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAYLING, Jan. 4, 1883.

EDITOR AVALANCHE: After waiting quite a time to hear from some of your farmer subscribers,

"brace up" once more. The subject chosen by your correengaged in the County clerk's office spondent in your last issue is the same ny last, has not been exhausted. The during his stay made hosts of friends, subject of fertilizing is a very importis now engaged as clerk at the Grayling ant one, and no soil in the world will plains" of Northern Michigan, It has been proven by experiment that clover will grow here, and I am of the opinion that it is the cheapest and best fertilizer that can be used. It is a well-established fact that elever depends upon the atmosphere for a large percentage of its growth, and accordng to the lowest estimate ever made, for every ton of clover cut two tons of roots and stubble is left on the land, which makes a fertilizer superior in nany respects to any other; first, it ntroduces neither weeds nor vernin; econd, it neutralizes the alkali, of which there is a large amount in our soil so much that it is injurious to the growth of hard grains, and it also furnishes proper plant food for any kind of vegetation, as a clover-sod manure produces the most perfect crop of mything used. It is the most profitable crop that can be grown in this country, when we consider the cost and labor attending. One ton of clover per acre is better than wheat at 25 bushels per acre, not only giving a better profit as a crop, but by paying back upon the land the expense of raising, then the next best step is to introduce a few sheep, clean-out-your old rifle, and also your worthless dog if you have one, if not give it to some one the first time he intrudes, and when you once get started with clover and sheep your land will continue to

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

grow better, and you will be amply re-

paid for all labor expended. The plan

of "running land" by cropping year

after year will never do here, as the

land (and also the owner) will both be

impoverished thereby. I read with pleasure the article of your correspond-

ent of last week, and hope to hear

GROVE, Jan. 7: 1883. EDITOR AVALANCHE:

I saw an item in your paper las spring in regard to trying my hand at farming on the "worthless plains."

I have concluded to write my firs eight months' experience. I moved here on the first of April, in a board shanty, 16 feet square, and with two acres of land fenced in. To-day I have 14 acres fenced divided into four fields, and all under good cultivation. I raised 100 bushels of as good potatoes one acre; three bushels of white beans on less than one-sixteenth of an acre: three acres of corn, a fair crop; four acres of backwheat that will "pancake" us through the long winter months. I have built a barn 24x24; enlarged my shanty to 24 feet with a wing, dug a well, workek out and earned with a voke of oxen \$125, and cut six tons of marsh hay. Who can make a better showing with as few advantages? Now for the surrounding:

Mr. Schreiber has gone to Jackson to work, he being a first-class machinist. He will return early in the spring.

Wm. Felthauser is working in camp and expects to purchase a team in the spring. He is an energetic farmer. Mr. Abli is working in a printing office in Cincinnati. He will return in

of mules. Mr. Fauble, our sample farmer, had as nice a rotation of crops on his worthless plains" farm as one wishes to see.

Let the croakers croak. We all feel ubilant over our last season's crops, and expect to do better in the future. CHAS. A. INGERSOLL

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

Fetch on your rags, woolen, cotton or linen. Fetch on your rags by the pound, hundred or ton, minus old rag carpets and old papers. Would like a ton in the next 10 days.

J. C. SILSBEE.

FOR SALE.

Good house and lot in Grayling; also farm of 80 acres one mile from village. For particulars address W. A. he country demands that the East be Masters, or Lock Box 30, Grayling, nov16m3

CARD OF THANKS.

With the closing year I desire to re turn thanks to my friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and frust I may be favored with its continuance I will be constant at my place of business and guarantee my work in all respects, and promise that it shall be to the advantage in need of boots or

shoes to give me a call. Respectfully, J. R. McDONALD. Fredericville, Mich.

ENCOURAGING HIM.

He had been with the establishment five years without an increase of sol ary and without getting higher than the basement. The day after New Year's old Fogg came down stairs for a look round, and by and by he said: "James, you keep things in pretty

od shape down here.''

"I try to, sir." "How long have you been here?"

"Five years, sir." "And your salary is \$15 per week?"

eh? Yes. Fifteen dol-"Fifteen, ars a week and been here five years.

Ahem! James!" "Yes sir."

"I think I'll send you up stairs." "Thanks, sir, thanks."

"Can you sell goods?": "I think I can, sir."

"Very well, I'll send you up stairs "Thanks-thanks!"

"I'll send you up stairs to ask Mr

"Oh! sir. von are very kind. "Pil send you up stairs to ask Mr K. if we can't afford to give you all our evenings, so that you can arrange o clerk for some grocer from 7 to 10 o'clock! In that way you can pro-bably earn \$2 or \$3 a week and spin it a point to reward energy and honesty, and I take pleasure in advancing you a step. There-no thanks-run

HE GOT EVE N.

along!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Chicago speculator, whose little corners and other games had been sev. eral times exploded by a certain news paper, didn't go rushing around with a club to mash somebody. He simply said to his secretary, when he could stand it no longer:

"James, ascertain who writes those attacks on me in the Roarer." "It is John Smith, sir."

"Then give him a sly hint that pork s to go up next week." "Yes, sir."

The hint was conveyed to John Smith, and he scraped his pockets, mortgaged his house and drained his friends for eash to put into pork.

Then pork tumbled. So did John Smith. Then the stock reporter of the Budget published the fact that the stock reporter of the Roarer had bought on a falling market and been scooped. Hence his animus. Hence the animus of all future reports. Hence the landicapped Roarer. Hence the grand bounce for John Smith. See ?-Detroit Free Press.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes' Crockery, Glassware, Hats and Caps. Gents Furnishing Goods Tobaccos, Cigars, Underwear. Blankets. Etc..

In fact we are going to try and sell anything and everything you want WE DON'T pretend to say that we are going to UNDERSELL anybody, but we intend to let no one

UNDERSELL US.

Our stock is fresh and good, and we wish it DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD that it will be no trouble for us to show them. Our intentions are to settle permanently in Grayling, and we hope the public will give us the call, and pless

DON'T FORGET IT

We will also keep on hand Choice Butter, Eggs, Hickorynuts, Walnuts,

REMEMBERITHE PLACE.

BLIVEN & EDGCUMBE.

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Of All Kinds, go to the

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LETTER HEADS.

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS

out your salary. Yes, I think we'll let BUSINESS CARDS, you do that. This house always made Calling Cards.

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Envelopes,

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[and General Dealers in]

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PROVISIONS.

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BOOTS.

SHOES,

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> TINWARE READY

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TURNISHING GOODS,

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